next comes Cochin. Secondly, First Class cases are of a very different category from Second Class cases. They are more serious. Now, the District Magistrate has got so many things to do. He has got half-a-dozen things shunted on to him now, and he can hardly find time for his work. If you ask the Second Class Magistrate at Ernakulam to do all the southern division First Class cases work who is to do the Second Class work? He has got the heaviest file in the State as it is. There is great delay in the disposal of these First Class cases and speedy injustice is said to be better than tardy justice. Moreover there was a First Class court here and it was only recently abolished. So from the point of view of the importance of the cases and from the point of view of expediency and convenience a stationary Magistrate with First Class powers may permanently be appointed at Ernakulam. As regards the staff it may be the same as it was when there was a permanent First Class court. I strongly support the motion.

(*The resolution was put and agreed to.*)

Second Class Magistrate.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I move resolution No. 20 that "*This Council recommends to the Government that the scale of pay of the Second Class Magistrate be raised to Rs. 150-200 and that the practice of vesting the Second Class Magistrate with First Class powers be discontinued,*" as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I second it.

Deputy President.—That latter portion regarding investment of First Class powers may be omitted.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Yes, Sir.

(*The resolution that all Second Class Magistrates be paid Rs. 150—200 was put and agreed to.*)

Teachers.

Mrs. G. Pavitran.—Sir, I rise to move resolution No. 46. The resolution reads thus:—"*This Council recommends that, for similar qualifications and service, teachers should have the same scale of salary as clerks in other Departments.*"

Sir, my object in moving this resolution is to plead for the redress of a very legitimate grievance of the teachers of our State. Though the Special Finance Committee started to do its work with the avowed object of a just and equitable distribution of the pay among all Government servants, I am sorry to note that they have not even made a serious attempt to carry it out at least so far as teachers are concerned. You will bear with me if I say that to call the present distribution of pay among the teachers and clerks 'just and equitable' is only a travesty of terms. All that I ask you to do is to see that a

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